Policy Direction

King County Sheriff's Office Operational Master Plan

In 2006 and 2007 the Sheriff's Office will be working in collaboration with the King County Office of Management and Budget to develop an Operational Master Plan (OMP). An OMP is a comprehensive plan setting forth how the KSCO will operate now and into the future. It will identify potential business, operational and policy changes for the provision of sustainable law enforcement services in King County. The OMP process will take the mandates found on the following pages into consideration along with many external factors that may impact the KCSO in the next 5-10 years.

King County Code and State Law Establish the Office of the Sheriff

- King County Charter 350.20.40, Ordinance 12301
- RCW 36.28

Key Policy Direction and Strategies

Key Policy Direction	Goals	Strategies Under Review for 2007
The Sheriff's Office is sworn to uphold all county, state, and municipal laws throughout the county.	Promote safe and healthy communities.	 Reduce crime and the fear of crime. Improve traffic safety. Effectively respond to critical incidents.
The Sheriff is chief law enforcement officer in the county, is elected by all county voters, and is responsible to all residents regardless of jurisdiction.	Build trust and support within the community groups, government, and profession that we serve.	 Establish an education and outreach program for government. Enhance community trust by improving neighborhood relations. Establish an electronic-based communication network. Develop an internal records system to manage personnel information.
The Sheriff's Office has an obligation to meet law enforcement needs in a cost effective manner without compromising public safety.	Provide responsible and value- added law enforcement services.	 Implement an accountability model that improves the achievement of results and improves the effectiveness and efficiency of the organization. Develop a long-term marketing and financial plan to enhance current contracts and respond effectively to new opportunities. Commit to a comprehensive approach to cost containment.
Changing crimes, increasing needs for homeland security, a mandate for community policing, and the regional nature of criminal activity require ongoing development of personnel, abilities, customer service, and partnerships.	Promote a highly-skilled workforce.	 Provide on-going training for all department staff. Create a career development program. Develop an individual accountability model. Develop a long-term recruiting hiring plan.

Provision of service is governed by sometimes conflicting policies and laws

- State law establishes the Sheriff as chief law enforcement officer in the county.
- The accountancy act disallows subsidies from one government group to another, and King County disallows contracts that are not full cost recovery.
- AGO opinions establish that the Sheriff has an obligation to provide law enforcement throughout the county, even if an incorporated area is unwilling or unable to fund the service. Level of service is not established.
- Grants and federal regulations can limit our ability to receive reimbursement for services that have federal funding.

Legal Mandates

RCW 36.28.010 lists the general duties of the sheriff: The sheriff is the chief executive officer and conservator of the peace of the county. In the execution of [her] office, she and [her] deputies:

- (1) Shall arrest and commit to prison all persons who break the peace, or attempt to break it, and all persons quilty of public offenses;
- (2) Shall defend the county against those who, by riot or otherwise, endanger the public peace or safety;
- (3) Shall execute the process and orders of the courts of justice or judicial officers, when delivered for that purpose, according to law;
- (4) Shall execute all warrants delivered for that purpose by other public officers, according to the provisions of particular statutes;
- (5) Shall attend the sessions of the courts of record held within the county, and obey their lawful orders or directions;
- (6) Shall keep and preserve the peace in their respective counties, and quiet and suppress all affrays, riots, unlawful assemblies and insurrections, for which purpose, and for the service of process in civil or criminal cases, and in apprehending or securing any person for felony or breach of the peace, they may call to their aid such persons, or power of their county as they may deem necessary.

Additional services and their related legal mandates are as follows. Legal mandates in Washington State do not specify service levels; rather, they provide laws to be enforced and some specific mandates for services.

Unit or Function	Legal Mandates
AFIS	RCW 43.43.735
ASU	SAR-RCW 38.52.400
	FAA requirements
Child Find	Unfunded State Mandate
Civil Warrants	K.C.C. 2.16.060 c.2

Communications Center - E911	K.C.C. 2.16.060 c.2
	PSAP standards
Community Crime Prevention Unit	K.C.C. 2.16.060 b.1
Contract Cities	RCW 35A.13.090
Criminal Profiteering Investigative Unit	RCW 69.50.505
Data Unit	WACIC/NCIC audits
Domestic Violence Intervention Unit	RCW 10.99.030
LEOFF I Medical Payments	RCW Mandate - unfunded
Marine unit	RCW 38.52.400
Personnel Unit	Federal, state, and local labor laws
Records Unit	(RCWs 40.14 & 42.17)
	(RCW 10.97)
	(RCW 9.41)
	(RCW 9A.44.130)
	(FBI and WACIC rules)
	(RCW 42.17)
	(RCW 13.50)
	(RCW 36.28A)
Roads Division - STEP	Roads Levy Mandate
SAR	RCW 38.52.400
Sexual predator	State Mandate unfunded
	(SSB 6519)

Sheriff's Office units report that the trend in laws has been to increase the complexity of work and the time it takes to complete it. Sex offender legislation is a prime example. Even laws not directly aimed at law enforcement can affect our work; for example, the medical community may be hesitant to cooperate fully because they fear violating federal HIPPA regulations. Local ordinances enacted by our contract customers also can increase the complexity of work, especially in the Communications Center.